

SEALATE JUDICIAL  
EXHIBIT NO. 9  
DATE 1/22/13  
Clerk of Court

Yellowstone County, MT - Detention Center Search Listing

Media News Popular

For: GRIFFIN, JACK DEAN

dated: 1/22/2013 1:55:03 AM

Charge	Bond
LATION-FELONY	\$0.00

Use Window

ie web site may be directed to the [webmistress](#).

## Yellowstone County, Montana

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### Here are the results of your search:

Information last updated: 1/22/2013 1:55:03 AM  
Click on Column Heading to sort results.  
Click on Name to list charges.

Name(Last, First)	Housing Unit	Type of Charges	Total Bond	Booking Date	Date of Birth
GRIFFIN, JACK DEAN	NOR2-N211	Felony Chg	\$0.00	01-21-2013	01-25-1951

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Any comments or questions regarding the web site may be directed to the [webmistress](#).

## Rudy Stock

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**From:** jim [jcox02@sprynet.com]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, January 22, 2013 3:18 AM  
**To:** Rudy Stock  
**Cc:** jojconst@hotmail.com; Melise Jordan  
**Subject:** Jack Griffin Probation Violation Arrest 1/21/13  
**Attachments:** JGriffinJail130122.tiff; ATT00007.txt

Jack Griffin's violation was that following heart surgery he could not pay the DOC counseling contractor and so was expelled from his required group and arrested for nonattendance. --That despite borrowing money to make up the amount owed, being therefore allowed to resume attendance, and attending the last three required group sessions prior to his arrest. His probation officer has not met with him at the last several assigned times, which are biweekly, though he was at the P&P office timely as assigned--I drove him there each time. That is, this arrest was a gotcha; I will do what I can to secure hard copy evidence of this on my return from Helena following my appearance for public comment, though DOC is stonewalling my requests for copies of public records. I intend to add this instance to my comments this morning. Attached is a .tiff screenshot of the jail info from 2AM this morning:

## Testimony by Rudy Stock

Jefferson County

Cell Phone: 431-8886

**PRIVATE PRISONS** Montana's incarceration rate is much higher than neighboring states. We have **454** inmates per 100,000 residents in prison and pre-release housing. Minnesota has **189**, North Dakota has **230**, Utah has **232** and Washington has **265**. These states do not support private-owned prisons like we do in Montana.

Idaho has **479** inmates per 100,000 residents. Montana and Idaho have the highest incarceration rates and they both have inmates in private prisons. I believe that housing inmates in privately-owned prisons is not in Montana's best interest.

**PRE-RELEASE CENTERS** Montana's incarceration rate, by county, ranges from **1039** per 100,000 residents in Powell County to **0** per 100,000 residents in Daniels, Garfield, Treasure and Wibaux Counties. The counties with pre-release centers have much higher rates of incarceration than counties without pre-release centers. Lewis and Clark, Cascade, Missoula, Yellowstone and Silver Bow Counties have an average of **525** inmates per 100,000 residents. Why do these counties have a much higher rate of incarceration? Is it because the owners of the pre-release centers want more of our general fund monies for their programs? Do counties keep the incarceration rate high to keep their pre-release centers full? Lewis and Clark County has a pre-release center and their incarceration rate is more than 2 times higher with **580** inmates per 100,000 residents than Jefferson County where the incarceration rate is **237** per 100,000 residents and **203** in Gallatin County.

Our tax dollars go for incarcerating the large number of inmates we have here in Montana. Some counties don't have any people in prison and others have a very high percentage. To be fair to each county, I recommend that each county pay 100% of their inmate's cost. This would make the county attorney's, judges, and other law enforcement accountable to their voters.

**PAROLE OFFICERS** I believe that supervision by parole officers should be eliminated entirely, or if retained should be reduced substantially, with reduced sanctions for noncompliance and an analysis for effectiveness and cost. Here are three examples of why returning releasees back to prison for a technical violation should be done away with in Montana.

1. A man named Josh was sent to a pre-release center after prison. While there, he was employed by a fast-food restaurant and attending a group parenting class. One day he had a conflict, he was scheduled to work at the same time the class was held. The manager of the pre-release center told him to go to work, so he did. The next day the Parole Officer sent him back to prison because he missed his class. That was over two years ago and he is still in prison.

2. A man named Jack from Billings was out on parole. Since he didn't drive, a church volunteer transported him to and from work each day. One day on the way to work, Jack was not feeling well and was coughing up blood. Jack's volunteer driver made a decision to take Jack to the hospital emergency room instead of to work. Jack was admitted to the hospital where he spent a week. Later he was returned to prison because the hospital emergency room and hospital stay were

not pre-approved by his Parole Officer. After Jack was back in prison, he was hospitalized in need of a new heart valve and 3 stints.

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3. A man named Andrew was sent back to prison because he got married without his Parole Officer's approval. That was more than two years ago and he still resides in prison.

I believe that all inmates who were returned to prison for technical violations should be released immediately. Releasees suspected of a new criminal activity should be prosecuted as any other suspect rather than having their parole revoked.

**PAROLE BOARD** If all inmates who have served 25% of their time were released from prison, there would be no reason for keeping the Parole Board and it could be abolished. No prisoner would have to come before the Parole Board, they would be released back into the community without a hearing.

In my studies, I have found over 200 inmates who have served all of their time in prison but the DOC refuses to release them because the department maintains that they have no place to reside outside of prison. I believe that they should be released immediately. When they have served their time in prison, they should be returned to the community, they do not need to go to a pre-release center so we can continue to provide housing for them.

In conclusion, if all prisoners with technical violations are released, and if all inmates who have served 25% of their time in prison are released, and the 200 inmates who have served their time are released, then we would have no need for so many prison beds and the private prisons in this state could and should be closed.